

MUMNEY  
Japanese Photographers.  
All kinds of Photographic  
Work done in latest style  
also Passport Photos.  
Developing and Printing for  
Amateurs & Specialities.  
No. 61, Queen's Road Central  
Tel. 454.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

March 17, 1919, Temperature 63.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 90.

March 17, 1918, Temperature 65.

No. 17,414.

號七十年九月三十日英一千九百零九年

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH, 17, 1919.

未己亥歲八年國民中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

## BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels.  
Steel Building Work of every Description.  
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



SILENT  
GREY  
FAIRY  
DAVIDSON  
MOTOR  
CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.



THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF  
INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS  
DISEASES

IS

WATSON'S HYGIENOL,  
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE  
DISINFECTANT.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TEL. 16.

Newly

Arrived



ROBINSON'S.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.  
Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND  
3" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

CABLE LAID  
5" to 15"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

4 STRAND  
3" to 10"  
CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan, Tones & Co. General Managers.

TAILORS

Diss Bros

TAILORS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG: TEL. No. 2842.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.  
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### AMERICAN POLITICS.

LONDON, March 6.

New York reports that some independent American journals, commenting on Mr. Wilson's speech, while crediting the President with high ideals, reflect disappointment with his general attitude. The New York Herald complains that he made no serious attempt to meet the criticisms of the League. It declares, however, that Americans do not desire to reject the League so long as it safeguards their rights. Democratic papers opine that republican critics of the President favour the League but wish to discredit Wilson in view of the presidential election, and to obtain for the republicans credit for the League.

### SHORT CUT THROUGH HOLLAND.

LONDON, March 6.

Reuter is informed that arrangements have been made with Holland to transport the men marked for demobilisation from the army of the Rhine by water to Rotterdam. It is hoped Holland will also agree to allow the passage of British troops in the opposite direction via Rotterdam to the army of the Rhine, provided it is made clear that the object is to hasten peace, and cannot raise any questions as to infringement of her neutrality.

### A GERMAN STIPULATION.

LONDON, March 7.

A German wireless message states that the negotiations at Spa regarding the shipping question were temporarily broken off owing to the Entente demanding the unconditional handing over of the remaining German mercantile marine. This Germany refused hand over without a guarantee that she would be supplied with 2,500,000 tons of foodstuffs until next harvest.

### BOLSHIEVKS EMPLOY CHINESE.

LONDON, March 6.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Foreign Under-Secretary, stated that the number of persons murdered by the Bolshevik Government of Russia was known to be very great. The Government was credibly informed that the Bolshevik Government was employing some of their considerable Chinese troops as executioners. The bodies of the victims show that they died after torture, but it is uncertain whether this was the work of the Chinese or of the Bolsheviks themselves.

### SINN FEINERS RELEASED.

LONDON, March 6.

Replies to Mr. J. MacVeagh, Mr. Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated it had been decided to release the Sinn Feiners now interned in England.

### VIEWS AND NEWS BY "HAVAS".

LONDON, March 9.

French opinion sees in the present suspension of negotiations at Spa no more than a first attempt of the Germans to bluff the Peace Conference by raising the Bolshevik bogey. The Germans are trying to bargain with the last pawn left to them.

Lord Robert Cecil, a British peace delegate, delivering a speech in Paris, emphasised that both Great Britain and America owed much to France, which had lifted the torch of civilisation and taught the great principles of thought. Through her history, her magnificent literature and her art, she had showered many gifts on mankind. He concluded that the world was called upon to bear part of the burden of her devastated provinces.

President Wilson, writing to a member of the House of Representatives, said the proposal to sink the surrendered German ships seems to be the counsel of those who do not know what else to do.

M. Maurice Courant, Professor of the University of Lyons, leaves France on a Mission to South Korea.

Liang Chi Chao, Chinese minister of finance, interviewed in Paris, stated that China hoped to become a worthy member of the League of Nations, by maintaining the principle of the open door, claiming the abolition of concessions, zones of influence, and customs rights.

The French liner *Toutaine* has reached Havre from New York with 201 passengers.

### POLAR EXPLORATION.

New York, March 16.

Advices from Alaska state that Stokerson and his party of explorers, after floating on an ice pack in the Bering Sea since last May, in an effort to float across to the North Pole, had landed safely on Nov. 7.

Seattle, March 16.

Lieut. Stokerson, the Canadian Arctic explorer, floating westward from the Pacific, who was announced last May as having started 150 miles northward of Herschell Island, expected to arrive near the Siberian Islands, where the party will come ashore and then make their way to Alaska. It is expected the party will reach the islands early this year.

*American Wireless.*

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI, March 15.

At yesterday's meeting, the Southern delegates decided to send a circular telegram to the people and to the Diplomatic Body declaring that because the North did not pay any attention to the Armistice we must invite the public and all the Powers to take notice. This circular telegram will be despatched to-day.

Tong Shui Yee, chief southern delegate, interviewed yesterday, said that if peace did not result, the North and South should be divided, and each organise its own government.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs declared yesterday that only the secret Military Treaties would be disclosed. Others would remain secret. The public is surprised.

### TAIKOO DANCE.

LONDON, March 8.

A battleplane covered the 664 miles from Dayton to Mineola in 273 minutes of actual flying time. There was one stoppage due to stormy weather.

### BATTLE BETWEEN BOLSHEVIKS AND JAPANESE.

JAPANESE REVERSE.

LONDON, March 8.

Tokyo reports that two companies of Japanese infantry and a battery of artillery engaged Bolsheviks who were tenfold stronger on February 26, north of Alexeivko. After severe fighting the Japanese were practically annihilated. Bolsheviks to the number of 500 were killed or wounded. The Japanese defeated a strong Bolshevik detachment on February 28 west of Blagovestchensk.

### AMERICAN RADIograms.

U. S. RAILWAYS CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Director of Railways announced that, with the approval of President Wilson, the railroads would not be released from Government control until an opportunity to see whether or not the construction of a permanent programme of legislation could be legally adopted within a reasonable time.

### SECRET TREATIES PUBLISHED.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

MARSEILLES, March 15.

Marquis Saionji, chief Japanese Peace Delegate, arrived at one o'clock on Thursday and departed for Paris. In an interview, Marquis Saionji said he had no hesitation in asserting that Japan desires that the League of Nations be organised to ensure free and effective co-operation in practice as well as in theory. Regarding China, Marquis Saionji said that at the present moment China realises that Japan was ready to meet her halfway.

*American Wireless.*

### U. S. NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

At a meeting of the Committee of Naval Affairs, on Tuesday, it was announced that all the 16 capital ships already authorised for the navy will be under construction in June.

*American Wireless.*

### AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

Washington, March 16.

Members of the former Kerensky Government addressed the Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday concerning the Russian problem. They considered that, firstly, the Allied forces should maintain order in Russia; secondly, furnish contributions to the Northern Russia Government; thirdly, establish a commercial credit to enable the All-Russian Government to continue warfare against the Bolsheviks. The Committee took no action in the matter.

*American Wireless.*

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER

AND

OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,  
HONGKONG.



### UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS.

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong.  
Address: DES VIEUX ROAD AND CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL  
Telephone: Nos. 198 & 199

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FRESH STOCKS  
TEL. 345 OF TEL. 345

BENGER'S FOOD  
DR. RIDGE'S FOOD  
MELLIN'S FOOD  
VIROL—ALL SIZES.

THE PHARMACY  
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)  
22, Queen's Road Central.

DIAMONDS,  
JEWELLERY,  
SILVERWARE,  
CUT GLASS  
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.  
J. ULLMANN & CO.,  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
(CORNER FLOWER STREET).

### JAMES STEER.

8, JOE HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL  
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY  
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.  
Tel. 2877. Tel. 2877.

### INFLUENZA.

DISINFECT WITH IZAL.

A little Izal in a lot of water will kill all germs.  
Don't waste Izal by using it stronger than recommended.  
Remember the best way to avoid Influenza and all Infectious Diseases is  
absolute cleanliness. Dirty houses and dirty persons are a danger to  
the community. Therefore, for the sake of others, remember the

### IZAL RULES OF HEALTH.

Keep your house clean. Wash your hands before meals.  
Clean your teeth. Take frequent baths. Do not spit, and  
stop others doing so. Avoid hot and stuffy rooms. Sleep  
with your window open. Pneumonia is not caused by  
fresh air, it is due to a microbe, which lives in heat and  
damp. Sneeze and cough into a handkerchief. If you  
feel ill or have a running cold stop at home. Use Izal as  
directed below:

For Washing the Hands and Face—1 teaspoonful of Izal to one

gallon or to the basin of water.

For Plates, Dishes and Glasses—1 teaspoonful of Izal to

one cupful of hot water.

For Floors and Walls, Sinks and Drains—1 tablespoonful of Izal to the bucket of water.

For Linen—1 tablespoonful of Izal to the bucket of water.

SOLE AGENTS—W. R. LOXLEY & CO.





**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Shares, Coal and General  
Produce Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kw-Wan" Coal Storage.  
Codes used  
Bentley's  
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions  
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

ON

**TUESDAY,**

March 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES, Comprising—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Cloths, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK—Bedsprads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedsprads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

also

A few lots of Attache Cases and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned).

ON

**TUESDAY,**

March 18, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

Comprising—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new). Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (tuned Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Cutlery, &c., and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large Blackwood Screen Black and white Panels, and Blackwood Fire Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures and Oil Paintings, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) with all accessories, Piano in good condition, one large Ice Chest suitable for Hotel, and one American Ice Chest.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from F. C. JENKINS, Esq., C.M.E. to sell by Public Auction,

ON

**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,** March 19 and 20, 1919, commencing each day at 5 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS and Curios, comprising—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Perfume Claypots, Amber, Jadestones, Crystal and Agate Vases, and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Curved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also

Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tawkwong Periods.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 5, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

ON

**TUESDAY,**

March 18, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Piano by Collard & Collard, Piano by Sandon Steedman, London, Piano by Ernst Kapa—Dresden, Cottage Piano by Moutrie, (in good condition).

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 13, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs F. W. SMITH & CO., CHEFOO, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

**FRIDAY,**

March 21, 1919, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A further small consignment of Embroidered Linen, Tea Cloths, Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c.

These articles are of exceptional value equal to best Convent work, &c., &c., &c.

comprising—

Tea Cloths, Tea Serviettes, Tea Cozies, Camisoles, Night Gowns, Blouse Lengths, Collars, Bedspreads, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 11, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,

ON

**SATURDAY,**

March 22, 1919, at 12.30 noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

30/35 H. P. Four Cylinder Six Seater "STUDEBAKER" CAR, in good running order.

The Car may be seen by arrangement with us.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

ON

**TUESDAY,**

March 25, 1919, at 5.30 p.m., at AH KING'S SLIPWAY,

The Houseboat "FLORA" recently overhauled and painted inside out.

Complete with all accessories including Dinghy, Icebox, Lavatory, new sails, &c., &c., and ready for immediate use.

Inspecting orders from the Undersigned—or from 24th instant.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON

**FRIDAY,**

March 28, 1919, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHINESE PORCELAINS and Curios, comprising—

A variety of 5-coloured and 3-coloured Vases and Plates, Blue and white Vases and Figures, etc., old Bronzes, including Incense Burners of the Sung and Ming Dynasties, Perfume Claypots, Amber, Jadestones, Crystal and Agate Vases, and Ornaments, Beads, etc., Curved Bamboo Ware and a number of Snuff Bottles.

Also

Old Lacquered Screens, Embroideries, &c., &c., &c.

The greater portion of the above stock has recently arrived from the North and includes pieces from the Sung, Ming, Kanghi, Yungching, Kienlung and Tawkwong Periods.

Catalogue will be issued.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

**NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES**

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

From NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL.

**THE Steamship**

"WALTON HALL,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the March 21, 1919, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on March 20th at 2.15 p.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 14, 1919.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES**

From PENANG AND SINGAPORE

**THE Steamship**

"VAN WAERWIJK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**

Agents.

Hongkong, March 13, 1919.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per Steamer "LAOMEDON."**

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after March 15. General cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after March 21, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before April 4, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

Agents.

Hongkong March 14, 1919.

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.**

THE

## BULL DOG LIGHT ALE

Pints and Splits.

## BULL DOG STOUT

Pints and Splits.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 616.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**  
TELEPHONE 346

## SPECIAL SHOW.

Infants Cotton Matinees.

Toddlers.

Boys' Pique Suits.

Girls' Cotton Sailor Dresses.

Pique Hats for Boys and Girls.

Pretty Straw Hats

in all Sizes.

The "China Mail" is now on sale at, and will be delivered by, Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents.

## MARRIAGES.

BELL—NEWBERRY.—At Shanghai on March 10, Frank Norton Bell to Mary Grace Newberry.

WATSON—TILLEY.—At Ledsham, Yorks., on Jan. 18, W. A. Watson, of Shanghai, to Frances Tilley.

## BIRTHS.

MATTHEWMAN.—On March 6, at Shanghai, the wife of T. H. Matthewman, a son. (Stellborn)

OSBORN.—On March 2, at Hankow, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. H. Osborne, a daughter.

## DEATHS.

BROOKE-WEBB.—In London on Jan. 13, Lieut. Col. Arthur Cyril Brooke-Webb, R.N.R., D.S.C., aged 88.

BOURKE.—At Liverpool, on Jan. 8, Alice, wife of Ralph Bourke, of Shanghai.

MILLER.—At Shanghai, on March 10, Charles Miller, aged 85.

BILBROUGH.—Gertrude Elizabeth Bilbrough, aged 80 years. Died at Hongkong, 11th March, 1919.

English and Indian papers please copy.

LAVERS.—On February 22, of pneumonia, at Alverstone, Hants, England, Percy Francis Lavers, aged 37 years.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1919.

PLEASE MAKE OUR STREETS SAFE.

We desire in the most respectful and sober manner to appeal to our authorities to enforce a speed limit for automobiles in our congested city streets. Our streets are not boulevards, and they are crowded with people who, to put it mildly, have not got much "traffic intelligence." There is now a considerable number of automobiles, and the number is certain to increase very shortly.

If the idea is that a person short on "traffic intelligence" deserves to be killed, we withdraw that we have

hour is really safe. What's the hurry? Surely this is not a place where anybody is pressed for time? If a speed limit of ten miles an hour (within city limits) is out of the question, let us split the difference, and make it fifteen.

Let us have a speed limit. Let it be rigorously enforced. Let our streets be reasonably safe.

## SEALISHNESS.

At the present moment the most absorbing topic in Hongkong appears to be the question of a Peace Memorial and Peace Celebrations. The Peace Celebrations are easily handled, and we are sure that the Committee that has been appointed will arrange a perfectly fitting programme, which not only will be appropriate but also entertaining.

The more important question is that of a Peace Memorial, and if we construe the meaning of the word memorial, we find that it is something lasting that will perpetuate the memory of any certain thing or happening. And the most important question is how shall we perpetuate the memory of the Allies' victory in the Great War. In the first place, nine people out of ten will say that this war was fought for the protection of weaker nations, and also for the cause of humanity. Exactly, and for this reason, we must be very careful as to how we perpetuate this victory of justice over might.

There is absolutely no doubt that, from the suggestions already put forward, that the majority of us are very selfish. It is seen that several people favour the erection of a city hall, or some magnificent monument, others want motor roads, whilst the question of a hospital has been put forward, and in the majority of cases has been dismissed with the comment "Let the Government build one." Then there has been the question as to building a soldiers' and sailors' club, which has been met with the statement that these are already catered for by the different canteen clubs and someone even suggested the Y.M.C.A.; which is absurd unless one wants to perpetuate the memory of the high prices that were charged the soldier in France, when "free" cigarettes and coffee were alleged to have been issued to the troops.

Let us for a moment look and see exactly who made this glorious victory, that we are desirous, and very properly too, of celebrating, and perhaps the following incident will bring the matter home in a very forcible manner, or at least we hope so.

There were three Officers taking a walk about sixteen miles behind the front line, when in billets, and they came upon the remains of a birthhouse, which had been shelled unmercifully by the Huns in which they found a dead old French woman, still carrying on, and they went and spoke to her, and asked if they would get a little water, or some refreshment, when one of the officers saw that she was crying. He, in his very bad French asked her what was the matter, and if he could do anything for her. Her reply was

"I am crying because I have just received notification of the death of my last son. That is the last of five sons, all of whom have been killed." The officers then tried to cheer her up, stating that it was the fortune of war, when the old lady turned round and more in anger than in sorrow said "I am not crying because I am dead, I am sorrowful because I have no more to send."

And this is, we venture, to submit the spirit that did such a lot towards winning the war, as well as the splendid spirit of those men who went forth from all the ends of the earth to help the mother country in her time of need.

Hongkong is lucky in having so small a number of widows and orphans caused by this war, but we do not propose to put forth any suggestions as to a fitting memorial at present, but we might bring before the public the fact that at present beyond the suggestion of a hospital, the majority of proposals are of an entirely selfish nature, and inasmuch as this war was won by sacrifice and suffering; it is not fitting that the memorial should take the form of one that would relieve the suffering of those who have made such sacrifices.

And this is, we venture, to submit the spirit that did such a lot towards winning the war, as well as the splendid spirit of those men who went forth from all the ends of the earth to help the mother country in her time of need.

Hongkong is lucky in having so small a number of widows and orphans caused by this war, but we do not propose to put forth any suggestions as to a fitting memorial at present, but we might bring before the public the fact that at present beyond the suggestion of a hospital, the majority of proposals are of an entirely selfish nature, and inasmuch as this war was won by sacrifice and suffering; it is not fitting that the memorial should take the form of one that would relieve the suffering of those who have made such sacrifices.

Another thing. Motorists here have an utterly erroneous conception of the use of the horn. This device was not provided, as they think, as means to tell the public to jump, and to jump lively. It was provided for the safety of the public, to let the public know that a possible juggernaut is about. It corresponds to the red flag carried in front of a steam roller. No red flag means liability for damages. No warning horn means the same. But at present there is seldom risk of the latter. They took unnecessarily, peremptorily, joyfully, out of sheer lightness of heart. Most of them seem to be out on the toot, as the saying is.

Some people don't like all this unnecessary shooting. We have received complaints. Our nerves being in fair order, it does not worry us.

But we are seriously anxious about the safety of the public life. There ought to be a speed limit. If there is one, it should be rigorously enforced. Every motorist should clearly understand that when he injures a human being, the onus is upon him (or her), morally if not legally, to prove that it wasn't his (or her) fault.

Motorists tell us that a car can be run at a speed of nearly twenty miles an hour without being a danger or a nuisance. Well, if that is so, let it be the strict speed limit. But we do not believe that in such streets as ours, and with such traffic as ours, anything over ten miles an

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

To-day's dollar is down a fourth. It is now quoted 9s. 1 3/16d.

The s.s. *Hai Wen* was fired on by pirates near Tai Lam-mo. One sailor was wounded.

To-day's return of communicable diseases shows four cases of plague and one of cerebro-spinal fever.

Mr. Wang Sung-ling, vice-president of the Canton-Hankow railway, has been suspended, apparently for nepotism.

The N. C. Daily News remarks that some of the German deportees, "who had utterly lost faith in their own Vaterland," carried drafts on London.

Out of 330 naval and military candidates at the General Election, 220 were elected to Parliament. Most of these are, of course, only temporary soldiers and sailors, and nearly all Coalitionists.

Mr. Chan Lin Pak, president of the Food Relief Association, accuses the Canton rice dealers of profiteering. He names two who had made \$300,000 and \$150,000 respectively in a short time.

According to rumour Parliament will be asked to vote gratuities ranging from £25,000 to £100,000 to the Commanders-in-Chief in the various theatres of war. Ten shillings a month for the fighters doesn't seem such a lot after all.

Arthur Bourchier, the well-known actor, has married Miss Kyrie Bellew, an actress. Both have parts in "Scandal" at the Strand Theatre. The bridegroom was first married to Miss Violet Vanbrugh, the famous actress, in 1894, by whom he was divorced.

The first (statutory) meeting of the See Kee Rubber Estates (1918) Ltd. was held at Shanghai on March 10. Mr. H. O. White, the chairman, said all the shares had been allotted and paid up. The output for eight months was 88,826 lbs, against an estimate of 110,000 lbs for the year.

The China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., advises that the call of the s.s. *Nanking* at Hongkong on her way to Manila on or about March 22, has been cancelled, and the steamer will, therefore, proceed as originally intended direct from Shanghai to Manila, arriving in Hongkong from Manila on or about March 29, 1919.

Large numbers of a red printed handbill have lately been issued to the B. E. F. in France. They are printed by the Army Printing and Stationery Service and read;

FIRE.

Any person discovering a fire will—

1. Try to put it out.

2. Shout for assistance.

3. Inform an officer.

Truth shows the brave officer will be suitably rewarded.

The half yearly naval promotions have been published. There are 60 new commanders and 30 captains. A great increase in these ranks have been made since 1914, about 200 in the commanders' list. There is nothing special in the promotions excepting that of Captain T. J. S. Lyne, the first lower deck man in the Navy's history to reach such eminence. The *China Mail* published Captain Lyne's record a few days ago.

Freddy, the performer with an inexhaustible box of tricks will present to-night at the Victoria his fourth change of programme. Freddy will be seen in a lightning change "Vaudeville Revue" in which he will impersonate well known characters from the Vaudeville Stage; Prof. Bluffo, the eccentric parodist, Lee-Chung-Sun and the Mystery of the yellow cabinet, the most elaborate illusion ever presented, and finally Do-Re-Mi-Fa, the clown who could get music out of rope if he tried. Miss Tessie Turner the dainty American ragtime comedienne will sing new and popular jazz songs and the rest of the company will appear also a complete new programme. In the first part, the romantic Pathé Photoplay "Will power" will be screened.

## TOO TOUCHY.

In the course of a really clever article in the *China Mail* a not too respectful reference was made to Public School snobbery, or caste conceit. In the words of our informant, it "put the wind up a lot of 'em." We had thought that expression meant fear, but in his case it is clear he meant that the article had made them angry. Why?

Another of them is thus reported: "Of course some of these bounders are brainy birds, clever and all that. But I like Public School fellers, what?" The Public School feller may be an ass, but he's a decent ass.

The *China Mail* hastens to admit, in all honesty, that it knows Public School fellers who are decent and brainy and not at all snobbish. And these would not show annoyance.

## GERMAN DEPORTEES.

## IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Yesterday morning the three vessels, the P. & O. steamers *Nova* and *Novara* and the Blue Funnel steamer *Atrus* entered the harbour having on board about 2,000 Germans and Austrians, men, women, and children, who are being shipped back to Germany. By kind permission of the authorities a representative of the *China Mail* was permitted to visit the three ships and there to see for himself the conditions under which the enemy will travel.

The conditions on board seemed to show that every consideration was being shown to the repatriated enemy to make their trip as comfortable and healthy as possible.

It is true that the travellers will not be supplied with luxuries; their accommodation has no fine paintings on the walls, nor is there any indication that Admiral Tsai has changed his mind about allowing them champagne on the trip. The Germans and Austrians will travel home in circumstances which provide ease and convenience, the arrangements being such that it will be entirely their own fault if their voyage is not as pleasant as they would wish.

It might here be remarked that exactly the same provision, we are informed, is being made in India to transport passengers

home to England, and what is good enough for Britons to pay for is good enough for enemy subjects to receive free, gratis and for nothing.

The first ship visited was the *Nova*. On board this there were about 600 men, women and children, and judging from their general appearance they seemed in no way to be having an unpleasant time. This ship, originally a passenger boat, had been arranged so as to carry more people than it would under ordinary conditions. The dining rooms had been cleared of their ordinary furniture and long tables with forms substituted. Galleys had been built and the capacity of these may be judged by the fact that they are capable of turning out 1,000 lbs. of bread per day. The women on board had every facility for washing clothing. There were washing houses with hot and cold water laid on and steam-heated drying rooms. The large number of bathrooms were all fitted with a white enamel bath. One of the outstanding things on board the *Nova* was the guard which was a naval one, and the Officer of the Guard informed our representative that in his opinion the strictness of the guard was responsible for the absence of trouble. As one walked over the boat, a marine armed with a rifle and fixed bayonet would be met at different intervals and notices were posted up threatening the extreme penalty for any insubordination.

HONGKONG WOMAN ON BOARD: HER CRITICISMS.

On board the *Nova* was a Hongkong woman married to a German in Shanghai. She was born here and has a sister living in the Colony at present.

Needless to say she felt her position keenly and the sight of the harbour brought back memories of happier days. Asked if she was comfortable

she said she could only speak in the highest terms of the kindness of the officers. The food was not bad—it could of course be much better and a little more variety would be good.

But the accommodation for the women and children was she continued, far from satisfactory.

There was not enough privacy and the arrangements between decks were far from satisfactory for women and children when passing through the tropics.

She was very indignant with the members of the Chinese Commission on board. They all felt

they were in the way and they wanted to know what they were on board for.

They (the Chinese) had

taken up the best cabins and shoved

the women and children between decks.

She complained that the

Guard on board the *Nova* ordered a

second search on board and to his

surprise such things as daggers

potassium chloride, morphine, and

hypodermic syringes were found,

and these needless to say were all

confiscated. The Officers of the

Guard on all three ships have shown

full consideration to the passengers

by allowing them to have their own

General Committee to manage their

own affairs, providing always that

all their rules and plans are sub

mitted to them for their approval

before being carried out.

This committee, which is divided

into several sub-committees, has

proved highly successful. The

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE HEAD THE LEAGUE.

## CRAIGENGOWER'S "RECORD".

Despite the very bad cricket weather four league matches were played on Saturday. Fog and rain were all against good and pleasant cricket and the greatest sufferers were the bowlers. Teams bating second had all the best of it. The unfortunate bowlers were not only unable to control the greasy ball but they had the greatest difficulty in obtaining a foothold. It was frequent that the bowler in delivering fell or the ball went to the on, the batsman gloating over the bowler's misfortune and giving the ball a hard slog past the helpless person fielding at long legs.

Keenness to win was discernible on the Civil Service ground. K. C. C. made a moderate score, 150, but this was no use against the batting displayed by Wood and Bradbury for Civil Service. Playing against time this pair piled up the runs in quick time. Wood scored his second century in league cricket this season, his other being 114, also not out, against the Manchester Regt. Included in his 103 were 20 4's; while Bradbury during his merry turn at the wickets despatched the ball 9 times to the boundary.

To show the rapidity with which Wood and Bradbury scored, the time can be given, 70 minutes for 159 runs. 40 overs were necessary for Kowloon's 150 runs while Civil Service made their 159 at the expense of 25 overs. This result keeps the Civil Service well in the running for the league honours. The R.G.A. are their only rivals, but Civil Service now head the league.

On the University ground there was a draw, a result much relished by the Civil Service. The R.G.A. batted first and with the rain, wet ball, and the persistency of Wright and Ponsonby Fane in keeping up their wickets had an unhappy time of it. This result gives the Civil Service a two points lead but the gunners have a match in hand. They need it.

On the Craigengower pitch the home team annexed the "record" set up by the Royal Engineers for the lowest innings in a league match. Until Saturday this was 25. Craigengower eclipsed this scoring only 22 against the bowling of Hall and Allan of the Manchesters. Never a batting team, Craigengower had out a weaker team than usual with this dire result.

On the C.R.C. ground the Navy lost heavily. Only two displayed any cricket of note, Robinson and Pile. But for these two the score would have been about a dozen. Ng Sze Kwon was in form on Saturday, but like all those who batted second, the C.R.C. had all the best of the conditions.

Reports of the matches follow:

## CIVIL SERVICE v. K.C.C.

## WOOD SCORES A CENTURY.

Plenty of excitement was in evidence on the Civil Service ground. Kowloon batted first and scored in a style that bespeaks a win. 60 runs were registered before a wicket fell. Goodall then departing, a victim to Hamilton's bowling. Mead and James then set up a good partnership, scoring 28 and 39 respectively. 130 up with only 3 wickets down was anything but rosy for Civil Service. Bird and Ling then bowled with such effect that a melancholy procession to the pavilion ensued. 130 was the score at the fall of the 4th and 5th wickets. 140 was showing when the 6th and 7th fell and the whole side was out for 150. Bird took 4 wickets and Ling 3, the latter also running Mead out by means of a fine throw in from the long field.

The Civil Service went in at 5.35 with instructions from their skipper to hit and win. Wood and Bradbury were the opening pair and carried out orders faithfully. Wood especially thrashed the bowling, scoring boundaries with what must have been monotonous regularity to the K.C.C. Overy and Pestonji soon took up the bowling but without effect, 100 being registered in 45 minutes. Good going. Cockrane and James resumed bowling and at last Bradbury was bowled attempting to hit 114 for 1. Syme Thomson followed and made a "duck" played on to his wicket. Ling emulated Syme, Thomson, Lambie then came in and with Wood knocked off the runs. With 10 wanted Wood had the bowling from Cockrane. Smash, a fine one to the boundary. "Cover" couldn't catch it. The next hard to the off among those in the tent, the boy sub, making a futile run for it. The next ball brought a single and Lambie had the bowling. He snicked one through slips, the winning hit. The numerous Civil Service supporters were in high feather. Play carried on to allow Wood to reach his century. This was soon done; a fine drive to off and the bell shortly after rang the players in. It was a fine sporting win for the Civil Service and the 100 taken were fully justified by 100 points. The score follows:

K.C.C.				
D. M. Goodall, b Hamilton	19			
C. P. James, c and b Hamilton	39			
J. H. Mead, run out	28			
C. L. Stapleton, h wkt, b Bird	23			
T. M. Cockrane, c Bradbury b Bird	6			
J. P. Robinson, b Bird	2			
A. De Souza, not out	10			
A. O. Brown, b Bird	0			
J. D. Birrell, c Wood b Ling	1			
R. Pestonji, b Ling	0			
H. Overy, b Ling	1			
Extras	20			
Total	150			

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
13	2	22	3
14	2	39	0
3	0	20	0
8	1	24	0
3	0	24	0

CIVIL SERVICE.

A. E. Wood, not out	103
B. W. Bradbury, b Cockrane	44
F. Syme Thomson, b James	0
F. Ling, b James	5
P. T. Lamble, not out	1
E. W. Hamilton, R.E.O. Bird	0
W. H. Edmonds, H. Strange	0
C. Sara and C. Severn did not bat	7
Extras	5

Total (for 3 wickets)

159

Bowling Analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
10	0	57	1
10	0	52	2
3	0	28	0
2	0	15	0

R.G.A. &amp; UNIVERSITY DRAW.

On the University ground in miserable weather, foggy and wet, these teams played a draw. The R.G.A. batted first and lost Middleton's wicket before a run was scored. Mann and Sharman then set up a partnership that produced 85 runs when Mann was caught behind the wicket. Lieut. Colman followed, scored 5 boundaries and 3 singles and lost his wicket to Wright's bowling. Sutherland knocked up a merry dozen and was out through forcing the pace. Fane stumping him. Starman was hitting out merrily and gave a chance with his score at 68 and finally played on to his wicket, having scored a meritorious 86. With 205 on the board and 8 wickets down the 9th, Innings, was declared closed.

The weather was poor when the University went in to bat and for a good while, a win for the R.G.A. seemed probable, weather permitting. Gittens and Marley were the opening pair, Athorne and Baines bowling. Gittens soon retired, bowled for a "duck," the score being 8. Baines also got Marley's wicket, the score then being 23. Another wicket fell at 27 the 4th at 38 and the 5th at 45. This looked rosy for the R.G.A. Then Wright and Ponsonby Fane became associated. These played well and changes in the bowling was of no avail. The rain fell heavily for awhile and no postponement seemed likely. However the rain stopped but the ball was slippery and runs came easily. Soon hopes of winning departed, the R.G.A. realising they might now lose the three points. The score was carried from 45 to 163 when stumps were drawn, Wright having scored 71 and Ponsonby Fane 40, each not out. Both batsmen did well their innings being without a blemish. Scores—

CRAIGENGOWER'S HEAVY DEFEAT.

On their own ground, but with a weak team, due to Defence Cops work and the bereavement of one of the players, Craigengower took the record for the lowest score on Saturday. The Manchesters first occupied the wickets. Thanks almost entirely to Hall and Keenan, especially the latter, they ran up a total of 146. Keenan made his highest score of the season, 70.

When Craigengower went in to bat the bowling of Allan and Hall was so deadly that it was difficult to get a run at all. The low deliveries of Allan were practically unplayable. He took 4 wickets for 6! Hall had a good average too, 5 for 14.

Scores—

MANCHESTER'S.

Corpl. Horrocks, run out	2
Pte. Walker, c Rumjahn b Lammer	5
Sergt. Hall, c Goldenberg b Lammer	34
2nd-Lieut. Cavenagh, c Pestonji b Goldenberg	6
R.M.S. Keenan, c Goldenberg b Hall	70
Lieut. Sutherland, st. Fane b Wright	12
Lieut. Corpl. Deakin, c Thompson b Lammer	17
Sgt. Athorne, b Marley	17
Sgt. Drummond, b Wright	10
C. Baines, c Samy b Wright	14
Gr. Sharpe, not out	2
Sgt. Major Talfourd and Br. Green did not bat	0
Extras	4

Total (for 8 wickets)

205

Bowling analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
16	2	78	4
4	0	30	0
113	0	93	4

UNIVERSITY.

O.	M.	R.	W.
13	1	63	3
5	0	19	1
115	0	54	5

GRAINGOWER.

R. Basa, c Horrocks, b Hall	1
L. E. Lammer, b Hall	2
F. G. Thompson, b Hall	0
A. Goldenberg, c Bird, b Hall	0
W. Hall, b Hall	1
J. Pestonji, b Hall	13
T. Richards, b Hall	1
E. Rocha, b Hall	0
H. Pereira, not out	0
D. Rumjahn, absent	0
Extras	2

Total

22

Bowling analysis

O.	M.	R.	W.
5	3	6	5
4.5	0	14	5

LEAGUE TABLE.

(INCLUDING R.G.A. v. UNIVERSITY).

P.	W.	L.	D.	FTS.
12	8	2	26	
11	7	3	24	
14	7	6	1	22
11	6	4	1	19
11	5	4	2	17
12	4	5	3	15
12	1	7	4	7
RE	12	1	21	14

## SHIPPING.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE  
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
JAPAN, CHINA STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA ETC.  
TO  
MARSEILLES & LONDON.  
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hong-kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	20th April	2nd May	
"NOVARA"	15th April	2nd April	3rd May
"NELLORO"	18th April	18th May	27th May
Will take some bottom cargo to Rotterdam. Not available for Passengers.			
TO SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.			
due Bombay about			
"DILWARA"	15th March at Noon	31st March	
TO SHANGHAI, MOUL. KOBE &c.			
Wireless on all steamers. For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS FREIGHTS, &c. apply to— E. V. D. PARR, P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.			

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.  
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

For Space and Particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Large & small through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS  
with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
AND APCAR LINE

Binnings from Hongkong.

For freight &amp; further particulars apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.

For JAPAN.

For Freight or Passage apply to DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ALPS MARU..... Friday, 28th March.

GENOA &amp; BOMBAY..... Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Colombo, Ceylon.

SIAM MARU..... Thursday, 29th March.

MARSEILLES..... Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, COBURG &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

HIMALAYA MARU..... End of March.

BOMBAY, COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SIAM MARU..... Thursday, 29th March.

BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOUTHBAYA—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

LUZON MARU..... End of March.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service via Singapore, intermediate ports in Japan and Mikawa and St. Paul Highway.

CANADA MARU..... Monday, 17th March.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

DAITOKU MARU..... Sunday, 23rd March.

JAPAN PORTS.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

The steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for 1st and 2nd class Saloon Passengers and will arrive and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF after the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

BOSHU MARU..... Thursday, 27th March at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

KAIJO MARU..... Sunday, 22nd Mar., at 10 a.m.

For sailing date and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 144 &amp; 145.

THOS. COOK & SON.  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.  
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO  
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAB. EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing

Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free of charge.

Telegraphic address "COUPON," THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Telephone No. 224, Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong,

AND SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

CHINA OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
executed at the Offices of  
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.  
6 Wyndham Street

## SHIPPING.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ROM	ATLANTIC	TO EAST
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Mar. 19, at Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPIH NG.	TAITONG	Mar. 20, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 20, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Mar. 21, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SINHAI	Mar. 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE, PASSENGERS, MAIL & CARGO. Excellent  
Saloon accommodation Admiral Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and  
Staterooms. Regular schedule selected between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai.  
Steamer cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.  
Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at  
Wooing.

For Freight or Passage apply to

TELEPHONES No. 381

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWINE

AGENTS

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

## SHIPPING.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## PACIFIC SERVICE

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER FROM HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER.

Empress of Japan 19th Mar. 9th April.

Empress of Asia 27th Mar. 14th April.

Monteagle ... 5th April. 29th April.

Empress of Russia 24th April. 12th May.

Empress of Japan 7th May. 28th May.

Empress of Asia 22nd May. 9th June.

Monteagle ... 10th June. 4th July.

Empress of Russia 19th June. 7th July.

Empress of Japan 2nd July. 23rd July.

Empress of Asia 17th July. 4th Aug.

Empress of Russia 14th Aug. 1st Sept.

Monteagle ... 20th Aug. 13th Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fare, sail-  
ings and reservation of accommodation, also  
list of trips and descriptive literature  
apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department.

PHONE 724. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

HONGKONG.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Steamers having good  
Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms

and Cabins. Excellent Chinese.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW

AND RETURN. (Occupying 8 to 10 Days)

CAPTAIN LEAVING.

HAIHONG ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | TUESDAY, 18th March at 1 p.m.

HAITAN ... | Capt. A. E. Stewart ... | FRIDAY, 21st March at 1 p.m.

SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaik Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; CO. General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S. S. CO., LTD.

## FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING" April 3rd, 1919. "CHINA" April 24th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent. Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1834.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRIA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong Connecting with From COLOMBO.

EXCELSIOR ACCOMMODATION FOR 1st AND 2nd CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRIA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED Managing Agents.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman &amp; Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.).

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For SWANSON, STANLEY SAIL

LONDON ..... "WALTON HALL" ..... On 22nd March.

LONDON ..... "CITY OF BRISTOL" ..... On 15th April.

Steamers proceed via Cavao or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD. General Agents.

Or to REISS &amp; CO. Canton.

General Agents.

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

Monthly Service Between NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers.

All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE, General Manager, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 174.

General Manager, York Buildings.

Keep your system at its highest efficiency with Dr. Williams' pink pills, the great blood builder and nerve tonic. Your own druggist can supply you, or you can obtain the pills direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seamen's Road, Shanghai, one bottle for \$1.00, six bottles \$5.00. Pink pills are very instructive booklets. Building up the blood will be good to you free of expense. A post card request directed to the above address.

## SH



## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

## INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

## SIR C. ADDIS ON THE INDEMNITY

QUESTION.

LONDON, March 8th.  
Speaking at the Institute of Bankers last night, Sir Charles Addis suggested that the indemnity should be a moderate amount. Germany ought to pay, but there was nothing weak or unmanly in practising the Christian law of forgiveness. Penal indemnity was a bad business. The argument for inflicting an indemnity such as would cripple Germany economically, and prevent her from preparing for another war, appeared to be self-destructive. Obviously, crippled Germany could not pay a penal indemnity. It was a chimera to suppose peace would be guaranteed by crippling a nation.

After the prior claims of France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro had all been satisfied, and our own civilian damage repaired, he feared little would be left to defray our military expenditure, even if Germany was skinned.

To secure the maximum indemnity with the minimum injury to British trade it would be necessary to afford Germany free access to raw materials and freedom to arrange her own mode of paying the indemnity, which should be for a moderate amount, well within her taxable capacity, and on such terms as would keep alive, in the debtor, the hope of redemption within a reasonable time.

## VIRTUE NOT ITS OWN REWARD.

LONDON, March 11th.  
A Havas message says:-

M. Deschanel said at a meeting of the Tricoulores:—"Innocent France is ruined while guilty Germany is intact. She shall pay."

## INDEMNITIES CANNOT PAY DEBT.

LONDON, March 6th.  
In the House of Commons, during the debate on foreign affairs, Mr. Bopar Law said that the Government realised that the country expected to get the best possible indemnities from Germany. He emphasised that it was our business to get every penny we could, but it was useless holding out the hope that the indemnities would wipe out the country's losses.

He agreed that it was urgent to get the indemnity, because there was a real danger of Germany sinking into Bolshevikism. Moreover, there was the greatest necessity to get out own trade and industry re-started most effectively. Therefore, the sooner the blockade was ended, with the knowledge that we could depend upon another weapon, the better it would be for Great Britain and the world.

## DEADLOCK AT SPA.

LONDON, March 7th.  
The deadlock at Spa is the centre of all attention, but it must not be thought that because the Allied delegates left Spa, the negotiations have been broken off. Both the Allied and enemy delegates have returned to their respective countries for instructions, in view of the new situation.

## ARMISTICE TERMS.

LONDON, March 5th.  
Now that Mr. Lloyd George has returned, it is expected that the Supreme Council will settle down to the immediate solution of the Armistice difficulties.

The chief reason for the delay has been the confusion of the aims of the experts entrusted with the drafting of the terms. Some have drawn up temporary conditions, others worked on a permanent basis. It was therefore considered necessary, yesterday, to refer the conditions back to General Spa and his advisers, who hope to have them co-ordinated for to-morrow's Council.

Le Temps expects that Mr. Lloyd George will ask the Council of the Powers to adopt speedier methods of work in view of the disquieting conditions in Germany. It says that Mr. Lloyd George considers it necessary to hasten the signature of the new Armistice Convention, which alone will enable the Powers to end the blockade and preserve the credit of the Allies.

LONDON, March 5th.  
At the instance of Mr. Lloyd George, the discussion of the military terms of the Armistice has been adjourned until to-morrow, in order to frame a motion embodying his views.

The Council has adopted the naval terms of the Armistice, but the question of the fate of the German fleet and its apportionment among the Allies has been reserved. The sitting has been characterised by absolute unanimity regarding the disarmament of Germany.

## FOCH'S OPINION.

LONDON, March 11th.  
A Havas message says:-

The Supreme War Council will hear Marshal Foch's report on the proposals of Mr. Lloyd George for Germany's military disarmament, requiring Germany not to be allowed more than 100,000 men under arms, including police and customs officers.

These views are not fully shared by Marshal Foch, who objects to a professional army on the ground that it would be a nursery of cadets for the eventuality of a mobilisation. It would be better to reduce the General Staff of cadets than the number of men spending a few months in barracks.

LONDON, March 7th.  
The question of the duration of naval and military terms is beginning to assume a more important aspect than the terms themselves.

## EVIDENCE.

LONDON, March 11th.  
A Havas message says:-

German official documents discovered in Brussels demonstrate the organised destruction in occupied districts in France and Belgium. The "pulling down" Department was a branch of the Governor General's organisation at Brussels.

## COAL PROFITS.

## REMARKABLE REVELATIONS.

LONDON, March 5th.

Remarkable revelations regarding the increase of coal profits during the war were made at the first sitting of the Coal Commission, in the House of Lords, to-day, by Mr. A. L. Dickinson, Financial Adviser to the Coal Controller, who stated that while, on the average, during the five years ending 1913, the output of coal in Great Britain was £70,000,000 tons and the profit £13,000,000, the corresponding figures for 1918, up to September, were £15,000,000 tons and £30,000,000.

Mr. Dickinson admitted that the Government's increase of 2s. 6d. per ton in June 1918, meant that £25,000,000 had been gained from the public. The increase would not have been granted had the Government had the above figures before it.

Mr. Dickinson estimated that the granting of the miners' demands would increase the cost of production of coal by 6s. 7d. per ton compared with September 1918.

## TRADE DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Lords, Lord Somerleyton, on behalf of the Board of Trade, said that the Board of Trade licences issued during the current year had not operated disadvantageously to the trade of the Dominions.

The Government earnestly desired to give the Dominions, the utmost possible markets for their exports, and to foster trade within the Empire for those commodities which each part of the Empire was best fitted to produce.

A Conference between representatives of the Canadian Mission and the Government was recently held at which the views of Canada were fully stated and considered. It was hoped that the Conference would produce good results to the Mother country and Canada.

LONDON, March 7th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bridgeman announced that the Government had decided that no import restrictions should continue to be imposed on goods coming from any part of the Empire, without the consent of the Cabinet, which would not be given unless some unforeseen necessity arose. It was impossible at present to remove all the restrictions on imports from foreign countries, but all raw materials would be free from import restrictions.

## COMMERCIAL AVIATION.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Times' Correspondent in Paris, dealing with commercial aviation, emphasises that the British Empire holds a very strong position, since two great world air routes, namely from Europe to Australia via India, and from Cairo to the Cape, lie largely over British territory.

He urges the establishment of supply and repair stations on these routes as soon as possible, and the appointment of an Imperial Air Commission to decide what proportion of the cost should be borne by the Dominions and the Colonies, and the standardisation of one type of engine and aeroplane for the route.

He contends that there must be a standard British engine for the whole Empire, because stations on the Imperial air routes will be unable to stock spare parts for more than one type of engine or be staffed with mechanics expert in more than one machine. The immediate adoption of a standard engine would compel other countries using the British routes to adopt British engines and British machines, giving British industry a practical monopoly in commercial aeroplanes in the Eastern Hemisphere.

He concludes by emphasising the strategic value of the above routes, enabling the Imperial Air Forces to speedily concentrate in Egypt.

PARIS, March 11th.

A Havas message says:-

French aeroplane firms are planning aero routes to London and various French provincial towns, also to Algeria and Morocco. The English aerial service is to be started very soon, the London to Paris return fare being £15.

## HAIG HOME G.O.C.

LONDON, March 13th.

It is officially stated that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Forces in Great Britain.

## KAISER'S EXTRADITION.

LONDON, March 11th.

A Havas message says:-

Well-informed quarters in Paris state that, as a result of the report of the Conference Commission dealing with the responsibility for the war, the Kaiser's extradition may be demanded from the Dutch Government.

The proposal is that the National Tribunal shall try all offences against the common law and the International Tribunal shall deal with questions affecting the Heads of the States and the leading Generals.

PARIS, March 7th.

The Attorney-General, Sir Gordon Hewart, arrived yesterday and attended the War Crimes and Responsibilities Commission, which has completed its report, indicting the authors of the crimes, both high and low.

## ALLIES' PREDICAMENT.

PARIS, March 7th.

There was a discussion yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Lloyd George yielded the view that England to take some German capital ships would involve naval competition with the United States. Great Britain and America were now agreed on this question, and, in order to harmonise their view with that of France and Italy, some ships would possibly be apportioned to the latter countries instead of being destroyed.

## U.S. WARNING TO ITALY.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

The United States has warned Italy that unless the latter ends the delays being caused in the transmission of supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slav and Czechoslovak States, steps will be taken to cut off the supply of American goods to Italy.

PARIS, March 4th.

In connection with the discussion in the Council of the Powers on the feeding of Austria-Hungary, the Czechoslovak, etc., it was pointed out that 800 tons of foodstuffs were at present being despatched daily, but what they wanted was 300,000 tons.

## ITALY CLOSES HER FRONTIER.

During the discussion the Italian delegates were asked why Italy had closed the frontier after the Lubach incident, thus hampering the feeding of Central Europe.

The Council continues the discussion on March 7th when a decision will be taken.

## GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPS NOT YET HANDED OVER.

In the House of Lords, Lord Wimborne drew attention to the question of the feeding of Europe.

Lord Crawford, replying, said that Austria was fed partly by army sources and partly by Italy.

Much bacon and condensed milk was going to Germany via Rotterdam.

He said that the merchant tonnage sent out from Germany in order to receive a settlement was not forthcoming.

It was estimated at two million tons, yet not a single ton had been delivered in Allied ports.

This put a new complexion on the situation. The Allies had just enough tonnage to meet their own requirements.

The Supreme Council in Paris was aware of the seriousness of the situation in Europe. It was hoped, in the next few weeks, to concert emergency measures pending the transfer of the German Merchant Marine.

## TRAGIC SITUATION.

LONDON, March 7th.

Speaking at Newcastle, the Food Controller, Mr. G. H. Roberts, declared, upon unimpeachable authority, that the food situation throughout large tracts of Europe was tragic.

The people of Rumania, Serbia, Austria and Germany were actually starving.

It was a question of whether we could supply sufficient foodstuffs to these countries in time to prevent a catastrophe.

The Supreme Economic Council was straining every nerve in this direction.

## U.S. FOREIGN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, March 14th.

The Government is taking steps to gather extensive information in connection with the credit condition of other countries to be prepared in order to encourage American investments in foreign countries.

The work which will be undertaken by the Department of Commerce, assisted by the War Trade Board and the Treasury, has been started on a comparatively small scale with a report to the Consular agents that it has been planned to extend the scope of its enquiries by assigning a special financial agent on certain subjects.—American Wireless.

WASHINGTON, March 5th.

A Conference of State Governors and Mayors, headed by the resolution of Major Ralph of San Francisco calling on President Wilson immediately to convene Congress to pass overdue legislation for the relief of the unemployed.

## CANCELLATION OF CONTRACTS.

ADVOCATED.

Major Ralph demanded to know what had been done to provide work for the discharged American troops stranded in New York. His resolution advocated the cancellation of the contracts for building American ships in Japan and China, in order to afford employment for workmen in America. The resolution was referred to a Committee for report.

## SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BAU, March 5th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 5th, stated that a crowd tried to hold up the troops marching to protect the Police Presidency. The troops fired, dispersing the mob.

An attempt by the Spartacists to storm the Alexander Barracks was repulsed. Numerous barricades were erected in the main thoroughfares and many tanks used to clear the streets of demonstrators.

Pillage had increased. Food-shops and drapers' establishments were extensively looted.

A message from Prague reported that the general strike in the German towns in Bohemia proved a fiasco.

The Bolshevik agitator, "Nana," was arrested to save him from being lynched by the crowd.

LONDON, March 5th.

Reuter learns that all authoritative information confirms the report that the situation in Germany is very serious.

Since the murder of Herr Eisner, the Central Council of Bavaria, which is the only existing organ of the Government, has been dominated by a small band of Bolsheviks, supported by an armed mob of soldiers, sailors, and the worst elements in the town. Thus, for the first time, a purely Bolshevik Government has been set up in Germany, controlled by Russian agitators, who are in close touch with the Bolshevik headquarters in Moscow.

The position of the Scheidemann Government is regarded as shaky. Its only effective support is believed to be Herr Noe's 36,000 troops.

COPENHAGEN, March 6th.

An unofficial telegram from Berlin, dated March 6th, declared that the general strike is regarded as a thorough failure. The postal officials and the big store employees oppose the strike. The smaller manufacturers are busy although the bigger are not working. Government troops are guarding the most important places and have re-occupied the Police Stations. It is stated that the Government has the situation completely in hand.

COPENHAGEN, March 6th.

A message from Berlin, dated March 6th, states that negotiations between the Police Majority Socialists and the Government have ended the situation.

The Government is proposing to the Berlin strikers that the Workers and Soldiers' Councils shall form an organic part of the Constitution.

LONDON, March 12th.

A message from Berlin states that the Scheidemann Ministry has resigned, but President Ebert declined to accept their resignation.

## G.O.C. ON RHINE.

LONDON, March 13th.

General Sir William Robertson has been appointed General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the Rhine.

## PARIS CONFERENCE.

PARIS, March 6th.

The British Delegation at the Conference is now fuller and contains more important members than since the beginning of the Conference, and from the vital meeting of the Conference, and from the Supreme War Council this afternoon until the departure of Mr. Lloyd George, on a brief visit to London, about March 20th, every day will be crowded with work.

PARIS, March 4th.

Reuter informed that the Bolsheviks re-attacked on the Archangel front on the afternoon of March 1st. After a heavy bombardment in the Vaga sector, their infantry captured the village of Yevsikovskaya, from which the Allied troops withdrew.

Reuter informed that the Bolsheviks re-attacked on the Archangel front on the afternoon of March 1st. After a heavy bombardment in the Vaga sector, their infantry captured the village of Yevsikovskaya, from which the Allied troops withdrew.

Reuter informed that the Bolsheviks re-attacked on the Archangel front on the afternoon of March 1st. After a heavy bombardment in the Vaga sector, their infantry captured the village of Yevsikovskaya, from which the Allied troops withdrew.

Reuter informed that the Bolsheviks re-attacked on the Archangel front on the afternoon of March 1st. After a heavy bombardment in the Vaga sector, their infantry captured the village of Yevsikovskaya, from which the Allied troops withdrew.

Re

## COMMERCIAL

## CONSULAR SERVICE.

## THE DRATIC REFORM SCHEME OUTLINED.

The Civil Service correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes: In connection with the scheme of drastic reforms which is being carried out in our Consular and Commercial Intelligence Services, it will be interesting to give an account of the new organisation which has been set up at the centre, and which, within its limits, may be said to be our future Ministry of Commerce. The new Overseas Trade Department, as it is called, took over a going concern—the old Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade have handed over to it all the commercial work of our overseas trade services, so that we have now centred in the one department not alone the control and administration of the Consular Services, but also the Trade Commissioner and Commercial Attaché services. The department is divided broadly into two sections, viz., the Overseas Division and the United Kingdom Division. Mr. F. G. A. Butler, C.B., C.M.G., late of the Colonial Office, is head of the Overseas Division, which is subdivided geographically, is responsible for the administration of the overseas services, and stands from the geographical, political, and general commercial point of view with all information received. At the head of the United Kingdom Division, which considers reports from abroad from the point of view of industries in Britain, is Mr. W. J. Glenny with Mr. W. A. Parish as his chief assistants. Practically every problem with which the department is concerned, and every report of piece of information received, has thus to be considered or noted both in the United Kingdom and Overseas Divisions.

## OVERSEAS DIVISION.

The Overseas Division is at present subdivided as follows:

## EUROPE DIVISION.

Empire Geographical Section, including (1) Canadian and African Sub-section, dealing also with the West Indies; (2) Indian and Australasian Sub-section, dealing also with other parts of the Empire.

Empire Administrative Section, which deals generally with matters relating to the service of Trade Commissioners and Trade correspondents in various parts of the Empire.

## FOREIGN SECTION.

1. European Sub-section A, comprising generally Russia and the Scandinavian countries.

2. European Sub-section B, including Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland.

3. Near Eastern Sub-section, including the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean seaboard and Morocco.

4. Far Eastern Sub-section, including China and Japan.

5. North American Sub-section.

6. General Sub-section.

Latin American Section, comprising South and Central America, and also dealing with Spain and Portugal.

Foreign Administrative Section, dealing specially with the Commercial Attaché service.

It will be observed that at the present time no provision has been made for dealing in the department with problems affecting the trade of the Central Empires, but the War Trade Intelligence Department, in the ordinary course of its work, collects and arranges information on the subject. On the restoration of normal conditions it is probable that a new section may be created in the Overseas Division to deal with these matters. The United Kingdom Division is divided into the following sections:

1. Trade Section.
2. Banking, statistics, and special register.
3. Shipping and transport.
4. Priority, military service, and general questions.

The Trade Commissioners, increased from four to twelve, are allotted as follows:

Canada and Newfoundland... 3

Austria... 2

New Zealand... 1

South Africa... 2

India and Ceylon... 1

Straits Settlements (Singapore)... 1

British West Indies (Trinidad)... 1

Argentina... 2

Belgium... 2

Brazil... 2

Chile and Bolivia... 1

China (including Hongkong)... 3

Scandinavia... 2

France... 2

Italy... 2

Japan... 2

Netherlands... 1

Russia... 2

Spain and Portugal... 2

Switzerland... 1

United States... 3

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way. Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be the adviser of the head of the Embassy or Legation to which he is attached; he will superintend the work of the Consular officers in his area; he will deal with the larger inquiries affecting the trade of the country as a whole; he will furnish annual and special reports; he will be expected

to keep in close touch with British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, and with the British commercial community generally, and to assist them in every possible way.

Commercial Attachés will be brought home at regular intervals and sent on tour through the principal industrial and commercial centres of the United Kingdom. Apart from the regular commercial services, considerable importance is attached to the question of the special investigation of markets abroad by experts, the Government co-operating with export associations of manufacturers, and contributing to the cost of the inquiries. The Department of Overseas Trade have already arranged, in communications with such associations, for three joint investigations in the South American markets, which have proved very satisfactory, and this method of obtaining commercial intelligence and assisting our industries is certain to be considerably extended.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS.

This increase, substantial as it is, is only the beginning of the development of the Commercial Attaché Service, which until now has been ludicrously inadequate, single officer, for instance, having to cover the whole of Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Greece, while for countries like Russia and China there was only one officer, and, worse still, there was not even one in the whole of South America. In the new scheme the Commercial Attaché will play a very important part indeed in the promotion of British trade. He will be

## FOOTBALL.

## SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

## NAVY WIN: CLUB LOSS.

There was a fairly large programme of matches on Saturday. The first league games were in connection with the United Service League. The Hongkong F.C. apparently do not set much store on their chances of winning this competition. They turned out without either of their regular backs, Reichelmann and Riss playing at back in place of Black and McCutchan. As expected they lost, but only by the odd goal.

On the Naval ground there was the usual number of crowd following the fortunes of the South China Athletic team engaged against the Navy. Here again one team was weak, the Chinese. They had three regular players away and did not appear to take the game very seriously. One of the usual backs operated at centre half and the other at inside right. With this disorganized team they lost heavily. The Navy taking advantage of the occasion to improve their goal average, 5-0.

In the second division St. Joseph's College went further ahead. They defeated the 88th Company, R.G.A., by two goals to nil. But for some fine goalkeeping by the R.G.A. custodian the score would have been much greater. The Staff & Departments, possible runnert-up to St. Joseph's College, could only draw with the 88th Company, R.G.A. Not a single goal was scored in a match that was not distinguished for much clever play, the grubby ball and tiring militating against neat passing.

Reports of matches follow:

## NAVY DEFEAT CHINESE.

On the Naval ground goal scoring was soon in evidence. During an early visit to the Navy, Mr. Fung Tai put in a weak shot to Crocker but was ruled offside. The Navy went off to the other end and a Chinese back missing badly, Neal scored an easy goal. This opened the Navy's account and they did not let matters rest at that. Kwok P. Kan and Tin Koon San made matters warm for the Navy but Warren and Bevan did some lusty kicking while Chapman failed to good purpose. McNiven and Neal worked the ball back to the Chinese half where Cheung Wing Ho was prominent for fine clean kicking and tackling. At last the Navy scored again, a fine shot from Travers beating the goalkeeper all the way. Efforts by the Chinese were only dealt with by Crocker and his backs. Half time arrived with the score; Navy, 2; South China Athletic, 0.

Resuming, play was soon observed to be all in favour of the Navy. There were very few attempts by the Chinese in this half who seemed destined to defeat. After many shots at the Chinese goal, Travers scored again, after McNiven and Neal had done the work leading up to the chance. McNiven had been trying his dashing through tactics and was at last successful. He got past the backs and gave the goalkeeper no chance of saving with shot that kept low. After further pressure Chapman scored the fifth and last goal for the Navy. A corner was given against the Chinese and this being placed in front of goal, Chapman gained the proper position and headed the ball into the net. This ended the scoring. Result:—

Navy, 5; South China Athletic, 0.

Teams:

Royal Navy.—Crocker; Bevan, Warren; Biggs, Chapman, Lietz, Brewer; Travers, Neal, McNiven, Burton and Chalmers.

South China Athletic.—Lau Hing Cheong; Pun Kan Fat, Chan Soi; Ko P. Lok, Cheung Wing Ho, Fung Ping; Tsoi Yat Hon, Fung Tai, Kwok Po Kan, Tin Koon San, Au Kit Sang, Referee, Mr. Emery.

HONGKONG F.C. v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

There were few spectators to see this match on the Club ground. Despite the poor weather the game was well worth watching and not a bad dull. Pascall and Townsend soon made acquaintance with Rodger in the Club goal but with no effect. The Club left next made a combined movement but the winger was weak. Bettis proved safe when tested. After several times testing the Club custodian Pascall beat him with a fine low shot for the first goal. Clarke and Pascoe tried hard for the equaliser but Blumfeld and Lawrence tickled with precision and kicked a good length. McTavish had a shot at goal himself. This was punched out by the soldiers' goalie, but the leather fell to the ground three feet from goal. Seeing the danger, the goalie rushed out to kick away, but Sepher was a little too quick for him and putting one open goal to shoot at. Rodger had his foot to the ball, pushed it into

again proved what it capable just today he is and saved finely. A gilt-edged chance missed for the Engineers. The soldiers were having the best of it and took the lead in an unexpected way. Millard put in a shot that Rodger would save 99 times out of hundred. He made his one mistake on this occasion and the ball passed through his legs. During a hot attack by the Club Blumfeld and Waller went for the ball together and Blumfeld had a nasty cut on the forehead with some loss of blood. The injured player left the field for a brief space. No further score was made and the Engineers deserved their win on the run of the play although they enjoyed an element of luck about their goals. Result:—

Royal Engineers, 2; H.K.F.C., 1.

R.E.—Bettis; Blumfeld, Lawrence; Smith, Jarvis, Heath; Millard, Jackson, Townsend, Waller, Pascall.

H.K. Club.—Rodger; Reichelmann, Riss; Chassels, Stewart, Carnegie, Taylor, Pascoe, Clarke, McTavish, Jennings.

Referee: Mr. Banks.

STAFF & DEPARTS. v. 88th Co., R.G.A.

This match took place on the Club ground. The gunners broke away at the start but a sharp tackle by Sepher drove them back. The Staff forwards obtained and play was in the Artillery half for most of the first half. The shooting of the Staff was poor, especially that of Ellerby who had plenty of chances of preventing a blank first half.

The second half was almost a repetition of the first. Excepting a few rushes by the gunners the Staff practically monopolised the game. Ellerby, Jones and Carter were continually kicking away when the Staff forwards were close in. Gladwin in the R.G.A. goal saved many shots from Street and Kirby. Knight and Sheriff kept their forwards in continual possession but it was no use, they simply would not accept the chances which went begging. Of course the grubby ball was against them. Result:—

Staff & Departments, 9; 88th Co., R.G.A., 0.

Corp. R. Townsend, R.E., refereed the game.

ST. JOSEPH'S v. STAR CO., R.G.A.

This second division league match which was played on the Military ground on Saturday, resulted in a win for the Colleagues by two goals to nil.

Losing the toss, the soldiers kicked off and made a dash for the College goal. Their progress was stopped by Ogle who cleared with a lusty kick which sent the leather half way down the field. Here it was trapped by Hyndman who, with Silva's help, ran it down to the soldiers' territory. Hyndman shot hard for the left corner of the net, but what looked like a sure score, was cleared by the soldiers' goalie without much difficulty. This performance, together with several others which followed, proved an eye-opener to the Colleagues who were at first inclined to underestimate the soldiers' defence. It soon became evident to them that if they were to score at all, it would have to be something special, the custodian proving equal to any shot with which the Colleagues tested him. After another try by the Colleagues which missed the net by inches, the soldiers went on the war path and tested Souza with a good shot which he coolly punched out. Being now in possession, Ogle, the College right back, sprang a surprise on the whole field, spectators as well as players, by running the ball down the field in an individual run ending up by shooting across goal. Even this trick did not beat the soldiers' goalie who brought off a clever save by merely stooping down and hitting the ball out with the palm of his hand. From this save the ball was cleared by one of the backs only to see it trapped in mid field by Silva. Pouncing on it, Silva made a lightning-like dash for the goal where after tricking the backs, he stopped as if to shoot. This had the desired effect of bringing the goalie to the right end of the goal and "no sooner had Silva noticed this move than he took a deliberate shot at the top left corner of the net thus drawing first blood. Soon after this performance, half time was called. At the resumption, play was as fast as ever but the soldiers were not confining themselves to defensive play, but invaded the College territory with great determination. They came very near scoring during a mêlée at the goal mouth, but with great presence of mind, Xavier threw himself on the ground between the goalie and one of the uprights and stopped the ball with his back and the situation was saved before the soldiers had finished celebrating what they thought was an equalizer. Some fine wing-play, was then exhibited by Omar whose centres were all beautifully placed but for a time the Colleagues were unable to convert any of them, owing to the attentions the defenders were paying them. Then Omar had a shot at goal himself.

This was punched out by the soldiers' goalie, but the leather fell to the ground three feet from goal. Seeing the danger, the goalie rushed out to kick away, but Sepher was a little too quick for him and putting one open goal to shoot at. Rodger had his foot to the ball, pushed it into

## NOTICES.

ARMOUR & CO.,  
INCORPORATED 1865.  
WORLD'S LARGEST FOOD PACKERS.  
CANNED MEATS, FRUITS,  
VEGETABLES, SOUP,  
HONEY, CHEESE, ETC.

"FIREBIRD," "SHIELD" AND "HELMET" BRANDS.  
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., Ltd.  
Sole Agents for South China.

## THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

Applications are now being accepted.

The School has accommodation for 200 pupils.

Courses for Mechanics and driving.

Special facilities will be offered to persons desirous of becoming Chauffeurs and not having the means to pay for their course.

Works and school, Shaukiwan.

Office, 4 Queen's Road Central.



REEDS' LIMITED, IMPORTERS  
OBTAIABLE AT  
GANDE, PRICE & CO. Agents.  
HONGKONG.  
AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

the net for the second goal. Nothing of much interest followed after this and the final whistle found the Colleagues winners by the only two goals scored.

NAVY RES. v. KOWLOON.

This match was due to have been played but was postponed.

## LEAGUE TABLES.

## POSITIONS OF THE TEAMS TO DATE.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

## GOALS.

CLUB P. W. D. L. F. A. PTS.

Navy..... 6 5 1 0 12 0 11

R.E..... 6 4 0 2 12 9 8

H.K.F.C..... 4 2 1 2 6 5 5

R.G.A..... 6 1 0 5 5 11 2

S. CHINA ATH. 5 0 2 3 0 10 2

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—1ST DIVISION.

## GOALS.

CLUB P. W. D. L. F. A. PTS.

R. Navy..... 7 5 1 1 19 2 11

H.K.F.C..... 7 5 0 2 12 4 10

R.E..... 6 2 1 3 3 12 5

R.G.A..... 5 1 2 2 3 8 4

S. CHINA ATH. 7 0 2 5 6 17 2

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—2ND DIVISION.

## GOALS.

CLUB P. W. D. L. F. A. PTS.

St. Joseph's..... 10 9 1 0 23 4 19

St. Paul's Dpts..... 11 5 5 1 14 6 15

Navy Res..... 12 5 4 3 26 12 14

Kowloon Co..... 13 6 1 6 15 3 13

St. Paul's Co..... 11 5 2 4 16 12 12

87th Co..... 10 4 1 5 11 14 9

S. CHINA ATH. 11 3 3 5 11 14 2

87th Co..... 14 0 1 13 2 30 1

## January

## RUBBER.

In spite of the extremely adverse conditions with which the Rubber market has had to contend for the past few years, rubber shares have held their own very well.

The past year show the following changes in prices in well known stocks, in all cases but two in favour of the holders of shares:

January 1918 1919

1. d. 1. d.

Anglo Dutch..... 33 0 37 0

Balt. Lias..... 36 6 41 0

Bajoe Kidole..... 37 6 50 0

Consol. Marine..... 14 0 13 0

F.M.S. Planters..... 45 0 48 0

Iava Investments..... 29 6 35 6

Pataking..... 43 6 36 0

Sialing..... 70 0 80 0

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

There was a large number of the Catholic Community at St. Joseph's Church this morning, for the St. Patrick's Day Service. Naval and Military men were included in the congregation.

Mass was said by his Lordship, Bishop Pozzani. The Sermon was preached by Rev. Father A. Placek. During the service Webb's Mass in "G" was sung by the male members of the choir. The Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed.

## A LIFE SAVER.

It is safe to say that Chamberlain's

Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy, has

saved the lives of more people and re-

lieved many more suffering than any other

remedy in existence. It is known all over

the civilized world for its speedy cure of

cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all

intestinal pains. For sale by all

Chemists and Storeskeepers.

## DYSPEPSY DUE TO CONSTIPATION.

WOMEN often become nervous and

irritable. When this is due to

constipation it is easily corrected by tak-

ing an occasional dose of Chamberlain's

Tablets. These tablets are easy to take

and pleasant in effect. For sale by all

Chemists and Storeskeepers.

Have you ordered your Copy of

## The Dollar Directory

NOW IN PRINT.

From MESSRS. BREWER & CO.

Tel. No. 596. 23 Queen's Road Central.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE SPORTS.

The fourth annual athletic sports of this College were held on the College ground, Causeway Bay, today. There were many events for the various events and these were divided in two classes, viz: Senior and Junior. Much keenness was shown by the competitors with the result that the events were all (up to the time we left) well contested, particularly so in the 100 yards events in which there were some close finishes. The weather, too, was quite favourable and the ground was swept by a very pleasant sea breeze. There was not a hitch anywhere in the arrangements, every event coming off according to schedule time and not a single minute was wasted. Praise is due to the following officials who were responsible for the success of the day's sport:

President, Mr. B. Tanner; Vice-President, Mr. A. H. Crook; Entertainment Committee, Messrs. B. Tanner, A. H. Crook, The Mistresses, Vernacular Masters, Messrs. Tse Ching Fong, Cheung Hok-chau, Un Po, Lam Hing-san, Tsoi Tsasik; Clerk of Course, Mr. W. V. Kirby; Starters, Messrs. W. V. Doherty, Kong Ki Fai, King Hon, Lau Pui-yan, Li Lu Kwai; Judges, Messrs. W. Kuy, W. L. Handyside, Tse Yik-bong, Lam Hing San, Hung Yuk-sang, Ko Sik Wat; Time Keepers, Messrs. A. H. Crook, Sung Hok-pang, Tang Tsok-san; and Secretary, Mr. W. L. Handyside.

Results up to 1 p.m. are